CHICKASAW BAYOU.

Hopeless and Bloody Assault Upon the Flank of Vicksburg in the Last Days of 4862.

BY JOHN A. M'GREGOR, 42D OHIO, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The operations of Gen. Sherman's expedition, from Dec. 26, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1863, gave to the history of the war a chapter which has since been the theme of vigorous dispute. It was a desperate assult, bravely and tenaciously made; but failed, and was rightly regarded in the North a serious and ill-timed disaster to North a serious and ill-timed disaster to the Union cause. Thirteen years afterward, the commanding officer of that expedition published a narrative, which lays the blame of his failure upon his troops, the blame of his failure upon the brigade of which the especially upon the brigade of the day he sent Lieut. Dent, a staff officer.

Three discomfitted until he outnumbered the attacking force. All this Gen. Morgan and tacking force. All this Gen. Morgan and tacking force of 1,500, lost 581.

The discomfitted brigades returned to the day he est Lieut. Dent, a staff officer.

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The discomfitted brigades returned to the day he est Lieut. So, and to the tacking force. All this Gen. Rey dead and to the living, and fidelity to the camp on a Winter's night. truth of history alike, require that the his- At dawn small fires were kindled, and the of the advance, the fresh earthworks knew; and the night, which set in with tory of those terrible five days be carefully weary men snatched a few moments of thrown up by the enemy during the night, heavy and continuous rain, was one of and impartially written.

steamed up the Yazoo River between 10 and 12 miles, and, under protection of the gunboats, which lay still farther up the stream, promptly effected a landing on the southern, or left bank of the river. The beauty over the swamp, and through this lays over the swamp, and through this lays of the river of Gen. Morgan in doubt whether the strange of the same and then turning his horse, rode back. Lanphere's mand then turning his horse, rode back. Lanphere's mand then turning his horse, rode back. Battery chimed in immediately, then the without saying a word, to his former position, a mile and a half to the right and before mid-day a flag of truce was sent by Capt. Lyon, of o'clock in the morning. The abrupt departure of Gen. Morgan in doubt whether wounded and bury the dead. The flag was attack left Gen. Morgan in doubt whether infantry lines were thrown and advanced several hundred yards from the river, to cover the ground necessary for disembarking the army and its equipment. De Courcy's Brigade, of which the 42d Ohio formed a part, landed at a point known as James Plantation, and was included in this temporary line of defense. It lay on its arms during the greater part of the day, while strong details of men were unloading the artillery and impediments from the boats. Late in the afternoon, the brigade advanced, perhaps two miles, along a plantation road leading in the direction of Vicksburg. Just before night it encountered a cavalry picket of the enemy, which, after a brief skirmish, was driven in, and DeCourcy's command bivouacked for the night in a cold, dismal rain, which greatly increased the dreariness and discomfort of the situation. In order to comprehend intelligently the

difficulties of the attack upon Chickasaw Bluffs, a clear, specific understanding of the ground is essential. The alluvial plain upon which Gen. Sherman's army had landed is a triangle, some 12 miles long by four or five in breadth. The northern line of this triangle is the Yazoo River, flowing westward into the Mississippi, which it intersects at a point nine or 10 miles above Vicksburg. Below the mouth of the Yazoo the Mississippi bears strongly to the eastward, forming an acute angle with the line of the Yazoo. Across this acute angle, and forming the third and shortest side of the triangle, runs Chickasaw Bayou, a deep, tortuous, sluggish stream, debouching at one end into the Yazoo, and at the other into the Mississippi. The bayou is, in fact, the central ditch or channel of a cypress swamp (once, no doubt, the main hed of the Yazoo, extending from the Yazoo, just below Haine's Bluff, across to the Mississippi, a sort of short-cut for the waters of the former stream during the flood season. The triangular island is rich, mellow bottom land, sub ect to overflow and about equally divided between heavy timber and open cotton fields, at that time soft and miry, from the late Autumn rains. with it, in a northeasterly direction, from Vicksburg to the Yazoo River, is a range of hills. At the point where this line of hills intersects the Yazoo, it is called Along this commanding position, behind a permanently fortified on its Yazoo front; the parapets of Vicksburg, ran a system fact that between the rebels in their brush, and the difficulties of the assault infantry. become still more obvious.

discovered, into Chickasaw Bayou.

column, following the farm road along the woods which skirted the bayou and swamp. Smith used his artillery to drive the enemy out of the dense thicket in his front. Gen. Morgan's column halted a few moments, strengthened its advance guard, and again pushed forward to where the road, still following the margin of the creek turned into the swampy woods. Here the enemy was encountered in streng force and a hot engagement ensued. The 1st Wis. Battery, which had been kept well up to the front in support of the skirmish line, unlimbered and began firing over the heads of the skirmishers with percussion shells, and afterward with canister. But the rebels, strongly posted behind large trees and the shelving bank of the creek held their ground stubbornly, keeping themselves covered, while the Federals were on open ground. At one time the enemy worked around under cover of the

transports, carrying Gen. Sherman's army, just within the margin of the wood, pointed and morose, looked at the ground, steamed up the Yazoo River between 10 promptly began the attack. Lanphere's and then turning his horse, rode back.

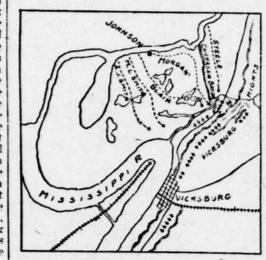


VIEW OF CHICKASAW BAYOU AND BLUFFS FROM MORGAN'S POSITION.

East of the bayou, and extending parallel and incessant. The Union line had ad- take the responsibility of what he felt sure have met a permanent check. For the last without direct and positive orders, and, they had been kept since the evening of therefore, waited in the hope that some their tracks, neither advancing nor retreation of the course would be adopted. But at a gun dragged the cannon out without a their tracks, neither advancing nor retreating a step. The losses were becoming noon an officer from Sherman's staff came word audibly spoken, the regiments, following the losses were becoming the loss of the word audibly spoken, the regiments, following the loss of the word loss of the wo Haine's Bluff. Near the city the elevation is known as Walnut Hills; but to Sherman's army the whole ridge was known man's army the whole ridge was known gained. Preparations were made for a Sherman, and will give you his words. He and took the road past the Johnson house, and took the road past the Johnson house. push forward, to drive the enemy through said: Tell Morgan that I wish him to give back to the Yazoo. By daybreak the to be moved to some cemetery. His comseries of intrenchments, more or less for- slashed swamp and open fields beyond. midable, as the ground required, lay the At 9 o'clock the 42d Ohio, which had remay as well lose them now.' To which the river. Such as carried artillery were man was killed by accident, with his own enemy, already strong in numbers, and being hourly strengthened by the arrival of reinforcements from Jackson, Mobile, and reinforcements from Jackson, Mobile, and Declared and Holly of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the but from this position we will not take the rear in support of Foster's Battery, was sent to the front. Two sections of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone and Holly but from this position we will not take the rear in support of Foster's Battery, was sent to the front. Two sections of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone of the Parrott guns were dragged by the work of embarking the gun, about five miles northwest of Jones-tone of the guns from a high, steep bank, and related to see the rebel skirmishers come a road leading from Morrows, Ga., within who saved it for you! Pemberton's army at Grenada and Holly out of the earthwork and sent forward by one thing to do-obey orders-and Gen. Springs. Haine's Bluff was heavily and hand, without caissons. It was too hot a Morgan gave the order to advance. place to take horses into. DeCourcy' and from there, along the entire ridge, to Brigade was quickly deployed—the 22d Ky. on the right, then the 54th Ind., the of trenches and batteries which made the 42d Ohio next, and the 16th Ohio on the tance"-that is, a close column in which naturally strong position practically im- left. The line moved promptly forward, pregnable against attack in front. Had and a sharp fight ensued at short range, marched forward by its left flank, file the ground at the foot of the bluff been both sides taking advantage of the heavy firm and solid, had no other obstacle than timber and uneven ground to keep as well flank, file left. By this plan the troops the high ridge, seamed with trenches and as possible under cover. The swampy were condensed into a narrow column to Ohio ever shared, was over. manned from end to end by an equal valley was cut and seamed with dry force, confronted Sherman's little army, ditches and water courses, which afforded way beyond, but ready to deploy into a the task of capturing Vicksburg from that strong and numerous lines of defense. direction would have been a well-nigh im- From this point to the close of that day's possible one. Add to these difficulties the fighting the work of the brigade was hard. trenches on the hills, and the Federals on Chickasaw. In our part of the line the 22d Ky., 54th Ind., and 42d Ohio,

the plain below, lay the deep bayou-at enemy had been driven forward through which, having been on duty all night, was some places 80 feet in width-flanked on the woods and across the first bayou, by usage entitled to the reserve. The brieither side by cypress swamps, the heavy which was deep and impassable except at gade numbered that day not more than and the combinations were the best postable which was deep and impassable except at gade numbering a sible under the circumstances. I assume them, which we did, by wading and swimfused heaps and windrows of logs and their batteries, and defended by intrenched few over 2,000, was about 20 rods to our

The work before us was now to pro-With this brief glance at the battlefield, vide means for crossing the bayou-go I return to the 42d Ohio, bivonacked as over the stream and flounder through the to render mutual support. advance guard along the road from James waste of fallen timber beyond—cross the Plantation to Vicksburg, and a mile from open field at the foot of the bluff and atthe Yazoo River. Dec. 27 dawned clear, tack the hights. A serious task it proved, first bayou, opened simultaneously, work warm and beautiful, and, as usually hap- as the record of the next day shows. Dur- ing as rapidly as possible to keep down pens, the favoring weather dispelled the ing the night the pontoon train came up; a the enemy's fire. At the same moment the oppressing gloom of the situation and put small, shabby affair, and, as we soon dis- two assaulting brigades started forward e troops into a more contented and hope- covered, quite inadequate for the needs of each crossing on its narrow and frail ful frame of mind. During the afternoon that position. The boats were heavy, bridge under the muzzles of the Union the column moved forward across a wide, clumsy, and ill-provided. One sank as guns and advancing across the slashed open space, and by noon had reached the soon as it was launched. Another was timber. The enemy opened fire instantly, margin of a heavy wood, along which ran struck by a shell and rendered useless, and and swept the whole valley with shells a small creek, flowing in the direction of when the one bridge that could be made shrapnel, canister and musketry. March our march, and emptying, as we afterwards by our pontoons was laid, it was so short ing in close order, the men climbed logs As we neared this wood a line of skirsible to march the troops across by the ward as best they might. The front regimishers came out to meet us, and as our flank without breaking the formation of ments encountered the most difficulties front was covered with a strong skirmish line a spirited little encounter took place, imperfect means of crossing, Morgan, on 50 rods of fallen timber the 42d and 54th more showy and picturesque than serious. Dec. 29, began preparations for the attack. had to lie down and wait for the leading In this part of the day's work the 42d The day before had been bright and warm, regiments to get forward. During this part Ohio bore a part. Cos. A and G (the but the morning of the assault dawned of the advance Col. Pardee was struck in latter my company) being deployed as raw and cloudy, with signs of rain. The the leg by a musket ball, but it was skirmishers during the day. The rebels ground over which the advance was to be partly spent and lodged in his boot. His made no definite stand there, but fell back made was that in front of the left two brother, Capt. G. K. Pardee, received a across the creek into the woods, and the brigades of Morgan's Division, com- ball in the breast, but the missile buried



thick underbrush, and, firing across the creek, attacked Gen. Moran in flank at very short range. The infantry, which had been marching by the flank, simply front of A. J. Smith's position a real effort had been marching fired to the left, forming line of battle, was to be made to push across the bayou fared to the left, forming line of battle, at time lost nearly an or as omecas, including its commander. Lieut. Col. Kershiner, and had been riddled until its ranks had melted nearly half away, broke and fared to push across the bayou for the flower of the f fared to the left, forming line of battle, and raked the thicket with a volley that drove the enemy out. By this time the short December day was nearly gone. Plantation, along the foot of the bluff to the first, overcame even the discipline of Smith's Division, on our right, had been Vicksburg. During the night of Dec. 28 that veteran brigade, and the leading regi-Smith's Division, on our right, had been Vicksburg. During the night of Dec. 28 that veteran brigade, and the leading regi-fighting desperately since early in the and the morning of Dec. 29, skirmishers ments were thrown into confusion. The less gunpowder that will revolutionize the

Until 9 o'clock the firing continued fierce oned. At all events he determined not to vanced only a few rods, and seemed to would be a costly and fruitless experiment, brought quietly up from the rear, where have met a permanent check. For the last without direct and positive orders, and, they had been kept since the evening of lose 5,000 men in taking Vicksburg, and fleet, and the boats began dropping down like to look after the removal. A cavalry- rades! They are gone; but they served like to look after the removal. The troops were formed in column of

the right company of each division cross the slashing and the narrow cause column of division as soon as the open ground was reached.

DeCourcy's Brigade was arranged as Thus ended the second day's fighting at follows: First in front the 16th Ohio, then left, formed in similar order and ready to

> bayou and crossed the narrow bridge. Reaching the solid ground beyond, they deployed in column of divisions and marched rapidly up the slope. The 42d followed closely; but before it had advanced 100 yards beyond the bridge, the under the constantly increasing fire. The proposed point of attack upon the bluff proved to be the interior of an arc, or semicircle, so that as the storming brigade advanced it found itself in the center of a converging fire: the column raked from batteries and rifle pits directly in front, the divisions enfiladed from either side by cannon posted at each extremity of the crescent. Bravely and determinedly the little column pushed forward, closing up the gaps torn in its divisions by the steady and deadly fire of an enemy now within easy doubt that this was ther 4th Iowa Cav. 16th Ohio reached the rifle pits, it had by

and more difficult one. It was, in fact, a long pool and quagmire of varying width and unknown depth. The road by which DeCourcy's Brigade was to advance was a mere path through the woods, eatirely obliterated by the fallen trees. Where this path struck the farther bayou it turned abruptly to the left, followed the edge of the water about 12 rods, then turning sharply to the front, crossed the bayou and water with his men. Like DeCourcy's men, and had been longer delayed in getting over the second bayou? Gen. Blair attempted to cross the slough on horseback, but his horse was mired, and the General, drawing his pistols from his holsters, the water about 12 rods, then turning sharply to the front, crossed the bayou and water with his men. Like DeCourcy's men. sharply to the front, crossed the bayou and water with his men. Like DeCourcy's, on a rough log bridge or causeway, about Blair's advance had nearly reached the

the Union cause. Thirteen years after- through embrasures neatly revetted and reinforced until he outnumbered the at-

line, Morgan pointing out the difficulties assault and a disastrous repulse, as we all comfort and a hasty meal. As soon as and advised against what he and his officers considered a reckless and unavailing a leavy gun on the hights forward, and, finding the enemy in position of life. Gen. Sherman, disapshell over into our wet and dreary camp.

fleet was extended two or three miles up and down the shore, and along this front leavy over the swamp, and through this attack left Gen. Morgan in doubt whether wounded and bury the dead. The flag was mist the rising sun shone red and ominous. The flag was write and tell me? How I would love to the wounded as were still alive were left hear from them." out through another night of storm and cold. This was Dec. 30, 1862. During the day the artillery had kept up its usual steady fire, but with trifling effect. Some of Foster's guns, which had got the range with great accuracy, exploded two caissons in the earthworks on the hill, and in one claim that Armistead led, when Lieut. of Mississippi, an Aid to Pemberton, was killed. The rain continued through the night of the 30th, and the low, marshy around upon which stand together in these works to-day. of these explosions a son of the Governor ground upon which Sherman's army lay became a miry swamp. Dec. 31 the troops continued to fortify against an attack from the front, and at noon another flag of truce was sent out. Pemberton had then truce was sent out. Pemberton had then com-Many of the poor fellows bore evidence

of having been wounded in the assault and subsequently shot and bayoneted by the vandals who came out of the enemy's trenches to strip the dying men of their as a mounted scout." clothing. After 48 hours of thirst, hunger and exposure on that bloody field, two wounded men remained alive-though both subsequently died! The dead were laid in

and all the troops slept on their arms. The rain had ceased, and the air had become bitterly cold. It was the last night come bitterly cold. It was the last night there—113th and 121st—and we withstood there—113th and 121st—and we withstood arriving there on June 6, and then, four

were sent with mysterious messages to Colonels and Artillery Captains. The right of our line, on Snodgrass Ridge, that gunners were roused up and set to work Sunday afternoon. I have been there since muffling the wheels of the gun carriages —was at the dedication of the National with wisps of hay. Then the horses were l'ark." and took the road past the Johnson house. farm, and yet lies there. The body ought many men. whole army was reembarked on board the mained to see the rebel skirmishers come a road leading from Morrows, Ga., within who saved it for you! streaming across the cottonfields. They even came close to the landing and fired into the crowded boats, killing several horo. Ga. The comrade was killed bedivisions and massed in the formation men, but the upper decks were manned tween Sherman's headquarters at Joneswith sharpshooters, and, with the aid of a brisk cannonade from the gunboats, the enemy's skirmishers were driven back. The fleet steamed down to the mouth of the Vazon and the disastrous expedition. The owner is Mr. B. M. Hine, of the control of right, and the left company, by the right the Yazoo, and the disastrous expedition. the Yazoo, and the disastrous expedition. the First and worst defeat that the 42d Jonesboro, Ga."

buried on the spot, and his body is still the Yazoo, and the disastrous expedition. there. The owner is Mr. B. M. Hine, of Hooker and Grant. Col. Silas Colgrave Jonesboro, Ga." Concerning the responsibilities of that

lefeat there was at the time but one port of the campaign, in which he said: the rebels. Two of us lay in the woods till not know what has become of our Majors "On the night of the 29th we stood upon the rebels got past. Then we went to the and other officers. I hope they live and our original ground and had suffered a river and lay under the banks till we saw prosper." sible under the circumstances. I assume all the responsibility and attach fault to no one, and am generally satisfied with the no one, and am generally satisfied with the them till we got to Marietta, Ga., where I attribute

needlessly punished in an effort to accomplish what had been from the first impossible. It did not know that Gen. Sherman's attack was part of a combination designed to busy the garrison while Gen. Grant's column drove Pemberton down brough central Mississippi and assailed part of Putnam County, Ind., a man was Vicksburg in the rear. Gen. Grant had instantly killed by a passing train, June reached Coffeeville. Dec. 30, when the raid 16. The body was not identified. The man of VanDorn's Cavalry upon his line of had applied for work as a blacksmith. In communications, with the destruction of his grip were found a Masonic pin and a his depot of supplies at Holly Springs, discharge from the army, the descriptive forced him to turn back, leaving Pemberton's whole force, which had been con- The discharge was that of Benj. F. Townfronting Grant, to return to Vicksburg send, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Art. enlisted Aug. and swell the already overwhelming odds 2, 1862; discharged June 15, 1865; 5 feet against Sherman. No news came of the G inches high; blue eyes; brown hair; oc counter-march of Grant's column, and cupation, sawyer." Sherman went on to carry out his part of the plan by making the attack on the appointed day. In the absence of any knowledge of the general plan. Gen. Sherman's rebellion; and it is not strange that the excuses and accusations bublished by the event, reversing his own official report, and leading regiments began to melt away throwing the responsibility of the failure at Chickasaw Bluffs upon his troops, have been resented as unjust. Gen. Sherman's original report stated the facts fairly. More or less than that is not history. Signature Omitted

An article dated Springfield, Colo. signed First Lieutenant Co. K, 4th Vet. Cav., is held for signiture of its writer and for identification of the regiment. There were sundry regiments of cavalry that were numbered 41-There is little There is probability that the forgotten sig-

John A Stransky, of Pukwana, S. D. fighting descerately since early in the afternoon. Morgan threw out a brigade to the right, pushed it forward into the edge of the woods, driving the enemy back into the swamp, where the thick undergrowth and the darkness of the coming night obscured their movements, and made the ground over which further pursuit at that time impracticable. The troops bivonacked in line where they stood at the close of the fighting, and posted so as to be ready for attack or defense. Foster's Battery was brought close up and posted so as to be ready for attack or defense. Foster's Battery of 20-pounder in Parrott guns was posted immediately in power out and at some considerable to considerable ost had examined the ground over which it faced had been so terrible that it could not step to fight at such hope wood, was a bayou filled with water too deep to be forded, and flanked by steep banks. Along this bayou the artillery was for the storming columns. Immediately beyond the first bayou lay a tract of rough, and posted so as to be ready for attack or defense. Foster's Battery of 20-pounder in parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and parallel with the first bayou lay a second and the morning of Dec. 29, skirmishers had crept out and at some considerable order was given to retire. Hardly a shot had been fired by the advancing column. The first bayou could be a far as two pounds of black powder that will revolutions. The order was given to retire. Hardly a shot had been fired by the advancing column. The first bayou cou

SAW GETTYSBURG BATTLE.

Gen. Reynolds, with the First Corps, and town, on a rocky ridge, and stayed all ford! night with some battery boys. Next morning I went to Round Top and helped to get the cannon up there, with ropes; then the Signal Corps commander sent me off with a dispatch to Gen. Sickles, which I delivered, then went back and stayed there till after Pickett's charge, watching all the movements to be seen from that historic place. I was also very much interested in the article describing the crossing at Bev-erly Ford, June 9, in which our division took a very active part. Does my regi-

CHARGE OF PICKETT'S MEN. Jacob Ayres, Co. I, 82d Ohio, Ostrander, O., writes: "Referring to the North Carolina and the Virginia men at Gettysburg, Findley, of 38th Va., grasping Archy Caplowed him as they went over the stone fence. Armistead demanded surrender of

ENTITLED TO HONORABLE MENTION. Comrade R. S. Bonnett, Sergeant, Co. I, 121st Ohio, and Quartermaster of Ransom subsequently died! The dead were laid in a long line in a cottonfield, near the scene of our first-day's fight, and buried without dirge or ceremony.

J. W. Bishop, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Minn. I find no fault in his description of the battle of Chickamauga and of that fearful seemed about to assume the offensive. The front line of Federal pickets was doubled, and all the troops slept on their arms.

Reed Post, writes from Marysville, U.:

"In issue of June 16 is a letter from Gen. J. W. Bishop, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Minn. J. W. Service on May 14, 1861. We were sent to Albany, and you, Service geant, and your Co. K were joined to make the 3d N. Y., and mustered into the Muster and address. You will receive geant, and your Co. K were joined to make the 3d N. Y., and mustered into the U. S. service on May 14, 1861. What a limit was an immediate answer and full information in the Park Ray. The color of the make the 3d N. Y., and mustered into the U. S. service on May 14, 1861. What a limit was a limit wa Reed Post, writes from Marysville, O .: of 1862. Chilled and cheerless, without fire, harassed by that all-night gun, the troops lay down in the freezing mud and thought of the New Year's eve in their Northern homes.

I there—113th and 121st—and we will stood the different charges by three different charges by three different three different charges by three different charges by three different days after, we were initiated into the first battle of the war!

"We were there to do our duty. But now at Columbus, Ohio, in the Flag Room, we will stood the war!

"We were there to do our duty. But the man higher up took good care of us, and then, four the property of the 121st Ohio. We went At 10 o'clock a staff officer came along the line and whispered a hurried order to the commanders of brigades. Other Aids

At 10 o'clock a staff officer came along the line and whispered a hurried order to that fight about 2 o'clock, with 56 the facts. Am glad to know that you are along the commanders of brigades. Other Aids

WHO WAS THE UNFORTUNATE? count of a comrade who was buried on his a hard fight. The 27th Ind. lost a great rades may recollect his death, and would on graves of comrades here-dear old comabout 50 yards of the west bank of Flint

SEEKS OLD COMRADES. Comrade James W. Mitchell writes from opinion. The case was fairly and impar- Riverland, Tex .: "When the cannon could officer, brave and able. He was in Indi tially stated by Gen. Sherman's official re- be heard I was keeping out of the way of anapolis the last I heard of him. repulse. The effort was necessary to a successful accomplishment of my orders, my hat, and they called to us to cross to my hat, and they called to us to cross to advance by a route parallel to that of De Courcy, the two brigades being prepared to render mutual support.

The courcy of the strength of the enemy's position, both natural and artificial."

The cource of the strength of the enemy's position, both natural and artificial."

The cource of the strength of the enemy's position, both natural and artificial." As for Gen. Sherman's army, it retired and to Savannah, Lovejoy Station, where from this defent feeling that it had been with Lieut. Griffin, I was captured and battle on the Osage. They were sent to Mobile.'

> WHO KNEW TOWNSEND? Comrade L. S. Alexander writes from the track of the I. D. and W. Ry. in north 10th Mo. Cav. on the subject.' list of which conformed to his appearance

NEW JERSEY AND LINCOLN.

Comrade John P. S. Lower, writes from Newark, N. J.: "In your article on Na army, at a loss to account for the curious generalship of the attack, suspected that Birthday, Feb. 12, is a legal holiday in Illistream, soon encountered more serious opposition. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Smith's Division, advancing perhaps a manded respectively by Gen. Frank P. Blair and Col. DeCourcy; and it was to pocket, and George, though knocked down and left for dead, was not seriously huit. Meanwhile the three leading regiments bid executed the flank march along the bid executed the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the bid executed the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading to the flank march along the limit was ably or leading the limit was ably leading the limit was ably or leading the limit was ably or leadi ever better knew when it was ably or recklessly commanded than the legions of the North that fought in the war against the war against vears. I want Jersey to get all the credit years. I want Jersey to get all the credit erate aim, put that rebel on the shelf for ters. I would be pleased to hear from any she is entitled to in this matter, as you General of the Army 13 years after the will recollect that her electoral vote was against Lincoln."

> tiesburg, Miss.: "A comrade writes me that there was a call in your paper for my address-from some one who was engaged with me in issu'ng a paper at Fayette. Tenn., while Gen. Thomas's command lay at that place? Can you give me the ad-

dress of the party making the inquiry?

I was a duty Sergeant in Co. C, 4th Ind.

FASTING FOR A DOG FEAST.

WHO WAS IT?

Comrade H. S. Evans writes from Hat-

Mrs. Maria E. Beal writes: "I have above humanity or the lives of any number of Union soldiers. I have often heard the horrors and the facts from my brother
"Bee" writes from Wallace, N. M.:

"Bee" writes from Wallace, N. M.:

"There were men in the 1st U. S. Inf.,

in-law, Serg't Constantine Beal, who was a prisoner there at the time. He was captured at Lenoir Station, Nov. 16, 1863, and was paroled in March, 1864. He told me his prison experience, one being the affair of the little dog, and of the prisoners starving the days, when the dog-killer gave his. up to the rebel officers to save the rest from starving. While Serg't Beal was relating his prison ex-Serg't Beal was relating his prison ex-periences I wept and cried out: 'Is there on a rough log brings of causeway, about 10 feet in width, to the solid ground, which sloped upward and forward to the base of the bluff. The whole distance from the starting point of the storming utes the repulse to "the failure of Morgan the starting point of the storming ties the repulse to "the failure of Morgan the starting point of the storming ties the repulse to "the failure of Morgan the starting point of the storming ties the repulse to "the failure of Morgan the storming ties the storming ties the storming ties the st

> Y., writes: "To my great surprise, in looking over your issue of June 23 I saw that there was living one of the old 3d N. Y.! Not seeing any account of any member of that regiment before, I supposed they were all dead. But here come a comrade of Co. K, Capt. John E. Mul-

"His memory of the first battle of the war, Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, brought to my mind our experience and hardships. Well do I remember the night before, when, as Sergeant-Major, I was instructed to notify all commanders of companies to have 60 rounds of cartridges and two days' rations issued—and our march over and through Hampton! At daylight at the junction of the Newport News and Hampton roads we were fired into by the 7th N. Y. Our loss was one killed and several wounded.

"After retreating a short distance the

regiment was formed, and our mistake was discovered. We then marched to Big Bethel where we marched up the hill, then marched down again. You will re-member, Comrade W. J. Sterling, what a mob we were after passing the danger point-arriving at camp after 1 o'clock that night; and what a time it was the next morning to get the boys out for roll call! Here, we were only four days at I Have Demonstrated That Deafners Can Be camp when we were ordered to move to the front; marching all night and day-15 miles out and 15 miles back! Raw

Gettysburg on Memorial Day. That was

"On Memorial Day I had 27 flags put

"There are here two graves of rebel sol regiment-Alias A. Allen was his name

was a plain, good, brave, able man and officer-good to his men. I do not know if he still lives. Lieut.-Col. Fessler was a good

ABOUT THAT CHARGE. Comrade E. B. Kanada, Captain, Co. D. 10th Mo. Cav., writes from Moscow. Idaho: "In reply to Comrade W. H. Rickman, Co. I, 4th Iowa Cav., in issue of May 26, I would say that he is a little in error as to the 10th Mo. Cav. standing until the 4th Iowa Cav. forced their way through, when ordered to charge, in the ready for a fight; there was no discount on their fighting qualities. I am so forgetful now, that I will not attempt, myself, to explain how it was; but I would Portland Mills, Ind.: "While walking on like to hear from some of the boys of the

> CROPPED HIS WHISKERS Some Comrade who does not date his letter, or sign his name, sends in an enfight at Fort Calhoun, and being anxious to get as many rebels as he could unable to fight, mounted the parapet and fired the gun that the boys loaded and handed up position until ordered down by Lieut. Tayhad been fired upon a good many times. His whiskers were cut; his coat sleeves were perforated in many places; his capbox was punctured; his hair was cropped in two or three places, and still he walks | C .: "Can any one give me any information

all time.'

Comrade Conrad Bricker, of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "I was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1837. My parents moved to Swan, Noble Co., Ind., when I of us old vets living in and adjacent to this was seven years old. I enlisted October little burg. I am the youngest duckling in 8, 1861, in 7th Ind. Light Art., and served the puddle—at 57; cldest comrade is 86; three years and two months. I was in the not one of us able to make a living by battles of Perryville, Stone River and manual labor; all broken down; all get Chickamauga, and was with Sherman on the Atlanta Campaign. Was in nearly all \$6 to \$12. Every one favors the \$12 servthe battles from Chattanoogo to Atlanta. Our Captain was killed on the 16th day of June, 1864, and I was wounded in the side June, 1864, and I was wounded in the side Comrade George A. Tyson, of Tobias of face on June 17, 1864. It was the 5th Nebr., writes: "I was born in Adams Ind. Battery that killed Gen. Polk on Pine County, Ill., April 6, 1845. Settled in Ne-

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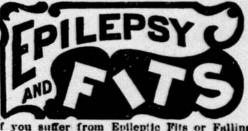
Cured .- Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

every unfortunate and suffering person recruits we were; but tough. And how the Colonel did limber us up with double-quick on all battalion movements! The Colonei did not stay with us long after the front, and at noon another flag of truce was sent out. Pemberton had then arrived from Grenada and taken command, and the flag was respected. A truce of three hours was fixed; a road was quickly cut to the bayou; the ambulances were sent forward with strong details of men, and came back with long trains laden with dead.

Many of the poor fellows bore evidence Many of the poor fellows bore evidence Many of the poor fellows bore evidence was sent out. Pemberton had then found then found then found then than Treketts. They found than Treketts. They found than Treketts. They found than Treketts. They found then from than Treketts. They found then found then than Treketts. They found then the they can the that is offered the public through that; left us to go into the Regular Army. "My last racket was at the mine explosion, July 30. That was a hot morning. You say you were there—not 10 miles to prove the public through that; left us to go into the Regular Army. "My last racket was at the mine explosion. The found then they found the they can the that is offered the public thro southern army. I knew him as soon as I saw him. Poor Comrade, he is dead now. He shot my horse at Deep Run, Va. He stayed all night with me. I was detached say a mounted scout."

I right? I am delighted to hear from any one who enlisted at the first call, because no one else thinks we amounted to much. "You hear very little about the two-year have falled you—no matter how many doc-"You hear very little about the two-year men, who left business, family and other ties, without a moment's warning.

"My company (A) was from Williamsburg, L. I., Capt. Abel Smith, jr., orgasend you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford nized April 15, 1861, and accepted by the Governor on the morning of April 16. Powell, 831 Auditorium Building, Peorla,



alive and well. Your name seems familiar—no doubt you will remember me."

THE 27TH IND.

Comrade Nelson Purcell, Co. E, 27th Ind., writes from Cumback, Ind.: "I see that the President made a speech at Cettyshurg on Memorial Day. That was address prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.



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who could say that they served under a velope, the postmark on which can not be First Sergeant who was a Brevet Brigaread, the following item. You read it and dier-General of U. S. Volunteers, the comtake your choice: "Martin Petrie, a pany commander being a First Lieutenant member of Co. E. 186th N. Y, was in the and the regimental commander a Lieutenant-Colonel.

T. W. Reucaw, Co. B, 5th Ky. Cav., writes from Floyd, Tex.: "In issue Feb. to him. Martin remained in such exposed 4, A. R. Hyatt thinks me wrong in saying position until ordered down by Lieut. Tay-lor, when it was d'scovered that Martin had been fired upon a good many times. 15, '64. It should have been written Nov 15, the day we left Atlanta for the sea. We were there Sept. 1; also Aug. 19, '64, and had fighting each time."

Mrs. Hopkins writes from Newman, N. about, at threescore and 10 years of age. of the steamer Tigress, and Capt. Wm. Soon after that affair he saw the rebel who shot his Colonel, wounding him in the at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and thigh or side, when, Martin, taking delib- the boat was Gen. U. S. Grant's headquarone who knew Capt. Hopkins at that

Comrade Scott Wilson, Co. E, 28th Mich., writes from Centralia, Indian Ter.:

ice pension without limits as to ages or dates of marriage." Mountain on the 14th of June, 1864. I braska in March, 1855, and have been a was Sergeant of the Battery."

Comrade Charles Green, of Post 309, in Co. K, 5th Mo. State Militia Cavalry

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